

wheat, Indian corn and potatoes, raised in 1839.

Quantity of wool, hops, wax, hay, hemp, flax, tobacco, rice, cotton, silk cocoons, sugar and wine.

Value of the products of dairy, orchard, and home-made or family goods.

Household furniture.—Value of garden produce, nursery and green house, number of men employed, and amount of capital employed.

Commerce.—Number of commercial houses commission houses, retail dry goods, grocery or other stores, lumber yards, butchers, packers, &c. Amount of capital invested in each.

Fisheries.—Quantity of dried fish, pickled fish, spermaceti oil, whale and other fish oil, value of whalebone and other products of the fisheries. Amount of capital invested and number of men employed.

Products of the Forest.—Value of quantity of lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, resin, pot and pearl ashes, skins and furs, ginseng, &c. Number of men employed.

Manufactures.—Statistics of the following branches, including value of articles made in 1838. Amount of capital invested, and number of persons employed. Machinery, hardware, nails and cutlery, cannon, and small arms, gold, silver, &c., various metals, granite, marble, &c., bricks and lime, wool, cotton, silk, flax, mixed manufactures, tobacco, hats, caps and bonnets, leather, tanneries, saddlery, shoe-makers, &c., soap and candles, liquors, (distilled and fermented,) gunpowder, drugs, medicines, paints and dyes, glass, earthenware, and pottery, sugar refineries, chocolate, confectionery, paper and paper hangings, printing, binding, newspapers and periodicals, cordage, wagons, &c., musical instruments, carriages, flouring mills, grist mills, saw mills, oil mills, ships and other vessels, furniture, brick, stone, frame, or wooden houses built in 1839.

Value of all other manufactures and mechanic arts not enumerated.

The above details, for which we are indebted to Mr. Williams, compiler of the New York Annual Register, are sufficient to show that the next census of this great Republic, if faithfully taken, will contain a mass of statistics unequalled in value by any heretofore collected in any country. We hope the Marshals in each State, will be careful to select discreet, sober, and accurate men as assistants to take the census. The task is certainly one of great responsibility, and carelessness or incapacity will be inexcusable.—N. Y. Express.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

Our readers are already informed that Blair and Rives, the editors and proprietors of the official paper of the administration, have been elected printers to the present Congress. Before the house of representatives proceeded to the election, on Thursday of last week, there was a warm debate, in which the following exposition was made by Mr. Stanley of North Carolina:

Mr. Stanley stated that the clerk of the house had thrown into the hands of Mr. Langtree, editor of the Democratic Review, (a party periodical, got up to secure the election of Mr. Van Buren,) a contract for stationery, &c. to the amount of \$76,045, on which the lowest profit that gentleman realized was stated at 10 per cent. The Clerk had employed the same Mr. Langtree, a literary man and editor of the Review, to execute the lithography ordered by the House.

Mr. Stanley then quoted certain returns, to show the amount paid to the editors of the Globe during the last seven years for the printing of the Houses of Congress and of the Departments, from which it appeared that Blair & Rives had during that time received over \$375,000. The printing of one document alone (the Salt document) ordered by the Senate, on motion of Mr. Benton had cost the country \$17,000. Mr. Stanley further quoted returns to show the amount paid for the engraving of maps, &c. which he stated at \$50,916. This also passed through the hands of Mr. Langtree, showing that the editor of the Democratic Review enjoyed, through the intervention of the Clerk of the House, a government patronage of over one hundred thousand dollars a year. From these dates, Mr. Stanley argued the necessity of further investigation, before a printer should be appointed.

TREASURY NOTES.

We confess frankly, (says the N. Y. Express,) that whatever of benefit these notes may be in the interchanges of the country, we deprecate a further issue of them by the authority of congress. They are the deceptive and delusive means of covering up the bankruptcy of the government, and are the engines of active corruption and profligate fraud. We question also, whether by their absorption of the means of Merchants through the Banks and Capitalists, they do not do more harm to the mercantile community than good. In July last, we well remember, that when it was impossible to get a dollar from the bank of America, or the Manhattan bank, these institutions had plenty of means for cashing the Treasury notes of Mr. Woodbury.

It is our duty, as well as policy to expose the profligate expenditures and management of the public money, and it never can be done as long as the Treasury covers them up in Treasury Paper. For a people in debt, a loan or a tax is the direct means of getting out. Again, the inconsistency of permitting an Administration of the Government which denounces all paper Representatives of Value, and the absence of credit, to use them in this manner is shameful. Government Paper is the great kind of credit script, for it is the prolific source of great corruption.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.

Mr. Bayly, from the select committee on the Virginia House of Delegates to whom much of the Governor's message as relates to the correspondence between the Executive of Virginia and the Governor of S. York had been referred, presented a long report, on the 8th inst. which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. B. assigned the reasons for that delay which had taken place in making out the report. It was concluded in the following manner:

Your Committee cannot close this report without expressing in high terms its cordial approbation of the conduct of the Executive of Virginia in relation to this controversy with New York.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the reason assigned by the Governor of New York, for his refusal to surrender Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey, as fugitives from justice, upon the demand of the Executive of this State, are unsatisfactory, and that that refusal was a palpable and dangerous disregard, on the part of the Gov. of New York, of his duties under the Constitution of the United States.

2. Resolved, That the course of the Executive of N. Y. cannot be acquiesced in.

3. Resolved, That the course of the Executive of New York if persevered in, will make it a solemn duty of Virginia to appeal from the cancelled obligation of the constitutional compact, to her reserved rights.

4. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be authorized and requested to renew his correspondence with the Executive of N. York, requesting that that functionary will review the grounds taken by him, and that he will urge the consideration of the subject upon the Legislature of his State.

5. Resolved, That the Gov. of Virginia be requested to open a correspondence with the Executives of each of the slave-holding states requesting their co-operation in any necessary and proper measure of redress which Virginia may be forced to adopt.

6. Resolved, That the Gov. of Virginia be requested to forward copies of these proceedings to the Executive of each State of this Union, with the request, that they be laid before their respective Legislatures.

AN ELOQUENT RECORD.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON was born in Virginia on the 9th Feb. 1773.

In 1791, when 19 years of age, was appointed by Washington, an ensign in our infant army.

In 1792, he was promoted to the rank of Lt. and in 1793 joined the legion under General Wayne, and in a few days thereafter, was selected by him as one of his aids.

On the 21st of August, 1794, he distinguished himself in the battle of the Miami, and elicited the most flattering written approbation of Gen. Wayne.

In 1795, he was made a Captain, and was placed in command of Fort Washington.

In 1797, he was appointed by President Adams, Secretary of the North Western Territory, and ex officio Lt. Governor.

In 1798 he was chosen a delegate to Congress.

In 1801, he was appointed Gov. of Indiana, and the same year President Jefferson appointed him sole commissioner for treating with the Indians.

In 1804, he was re-appointed Gov. of Indiana by Madison.

On the 7th of Nov. 1811, he gained the GREAT VICTORY OF TIPECANOE.

On the 11th Sept. 1812, he was appointed by Madison, Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army.

In 1815, he was again appointed such commissioner, with Gen. McArthur and Mr. Graham, and negotiated a treaty at Detroit.

In 1816, he was elected a member of Congress.

In January, 1818, he introduced a resolution in honor of Kosciuszko, and supported it in one of the most eloquent and classical speeches ever delivered in the House of Representatives.

In 1819, he was elected a member of the Ohio Senate.

In 1824, he was elected senator in Congress, and was appointed in 1825, Chairman of the Military Committee, in place of Gen. Jackson, who had resigned.

In 1827, he was appointed minister to Colombia, and in 1829, wrote his immortal letter to Bolivar, the deliverer of South America.

Of him Col. Johnson (Vice President,) thus spoke in the House of Representatives while a member of that body.

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the West is his history. For 40 years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the field. During the late war, he was longer in actual service, than any other General officer; he was perhaps, often in action than any of them, and never sustained a defeat.

Such is the man, who still enjoying his untarnished fame and glory, and standing on a proud and lofty eminence where neither malice nor envy can assail him, is now summoned by his grateful countrymen to leave the quiet walks of private life, to guide the councils of the nation, and to deliver the country from the dangers which encompass it!"

AND HE WILL BE HER DELIVERER!!

Signs in the West—the People in Motion.

Extract of a letter from Illinois to a member of Congress.

"Before I close I must say something about the Presidential contest. Never have I seen such a change. Old Tippecanoe is all the go here. The Van Buren men now are giving him up—they now admit that his policy won't do. Things are getting worse every day. I have never seen money so scarce and property and produce going down so fast. We must change the administration or we shall all be ruined. You may say to our friends that Illinois is safe for Harrison by a large majority. We have cheering news from Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and even from Missouri; as strange as you may think of it, we have a fair chance to get Missouri. The charge against Gen. H. that he is poor, won't hurt him here, nor will the one that he lives in a log cabin, and has nothing but hard cider to drink. If he is poor he is honest; and that is more than those that make the charge can say of themselves. Send us all the documents. We get nothing but the Globe, and a good many of my neighbors begin to think it still always tell the truth. Our Legislature is still in session."

The Gathering.—The Harrison Convention in this town on Wednesday last was a glorious gathering of the people of the Valley, and will never be forgotten by those who were present. We regret that as we go to press just as the convention is breaking up (Wednesday night) amid the prolonged cheers and shouts of the assembled freemen, we are prevented from noticing as we could wish, and intend to do hereafter, the animated bursts of patriotism which fell from the lips of the eloquent speakers on the occasion. We have rarely heard better speaking, and never have seen more enthusiastic applause sent forth in response. Had we time, we would say something of the power and eloquence of that favorite orator of the people, Gen. Wilson, who addressed the Convention for 2 hours with a

degree of power never before surpassed by himself—or the sound practical sense and historical research of Jarvis and Healy—the blunt humor of Bell, the Crockett of Walden—the statesmanlike speech of Grennell—the classic and polished periods of Chapman—the earnest and argumentative appeal of Edwards—the wit of Kent, not an inhabitant of the Valley, but from the Hill Country—and the glowing bursts of eloquent indignation with which Tracy spoke of the minions of power.

It cannot be that the freemen—between one and two thousand—who were present, after hearing such patriotic appeals, can feel otherwise than re-animated to increased exertion to turn the dishonest, who are ruining the country, out of office, and put honest men in.

Claremont Eagle.

A Child in the Woods.—Some sensation has been caused in the neighborhood of Sherbrook L. C., by the discovery of a white child, supposed to be 4 or 5 months old in the possession of the St. Francis Indians. The poor little creature was in a wretched state of suffering—emaciated almost to a skeleton—lashed to a board, papoose fashion, with a piece of raw venison in its mouth, which the squaw, who had it in charge, had given it to satisfy its ravenous hunger, being herself incapable of supplying the proper food designed by nature, for infants of that tender age.

The poor child was purchased from the Indians by a kind hearted Capt. Adams, who paid them for it, \$5 and a barrel of flour. He also provided for it a suitable nurse and comfortable clothing.

It is intimated that the parents are known or at least suspected. The child was not stolen from them, but transferred by them to the Indians—but with what purpose the Canada papers do not say.—Com. Ad.

From the Burlington Free Press.

We copy the following remarks of the venerable Judge Paine, relative to the character and public services of Gen. Harrison, from the last Watchman & State Journal.

Judge Paine is the U. S. District Judge for the State of Vermont, has filled that station for more than forty years, and formerly represented the State in the Senate of the United States during the last two years of Washington's administration, and the four years of the elder Adams.

He is now over eighty years of age, and his opinions are therefore entitled to the greatest respect. His remarks were called out by request of his fellow citizens, assembled at Northfield in the State of Vermont. During the progress of the meeting, Mr. Upham remarked, that he observed a gentleman present who had formerly been personally acquainted with the nominee of the Harrison Convention; presuming that it would be gratifying to the meeting, he would invite the Hon. Elijah Paine to give his views of the character of Gen. Harrison.

Judge Paine, after some hesitation, arose and said, that he had met his neighbors and friends on this occasion as a spectator and a hearer. Holding the station he did, he thought it improper to take part in political meetings of any kind; it was warning for an officer of the U. S. Government to undertake in any manner to dictate to the people, or to give the lead to public opinion. However, as he had merely been requested to state what he personally knew of a distinguished man, at a period when the present party divisions and questions did not exist, perhaps the most felicitous could find no reasonable ground of complaint should he comply with the request. He had been personally acquainted with Harrison at two periods—the one a little more and the other a little less, than forty years ago.

That acquaintance began when Harrison first entered Congress. At about twenty-five years of age, and was continued while he remained a member of that body. Although young, his talents were more than ordinary; he was a safe rather than a brilliant statesman, and for his prudence, the purity of his motives and correctness of his judgment he stood remarkably high in the estimation of his colleagues in Congress.

Judge P. said he remembered when there were those who ridiculed Washington for the want of brilliant talents; but these men were mistaken in what constituted a great and good character. The prudence and good sense, and the sound judgment of Washington, were among the principal elements of his greatness; and of these, the soundness of his judgment was probably the first. These elements of character Harrison exhibited in a great degree; indeed, said the Judge, at the time of his personal acquaintance he thought him to be more like Washington, than any man he ever knew.

Of the subsequent career and character of Harrison, he had no knowledge save that of the history of the times; in view of that he most heartily accorded with the testimonials which had been presented to the meeting.

At the time of this marriage the Prince of Wales was 29 years of age, and the Princess 17. They had issue nine children, the second of whom was George the 3d. The Princess was a maternal ancestor of Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg of Salfeld and Gotha.

A romantic case of villainy is related in the N. O. Picayune, of the 25th ult., as having recently occurred in that city. The facts are given as follows:

A short time since a gentleman and his lady arrived in this city and put up at one of our fashionable boarding houses. The utmost conjugal harmony existed between them, which throws the more interest and mystery over the circumstances that follow. The husband soon after his arrival was called from the city on business, and anticipating an immediate return, the wife remained behind. Her beauty was of that luxurious order rather pertaining to the robust than the sylph-like. Her figure bespoke health, her countenance innocence. Some days rolled by and no intelligence was received from her husband. At length a stranger called at the boarding house bringing a letter to the anxious wife from her absent partner. The letter represented to the lady that her husband being detained by the business which took him away, wished her to come to him immediately under the protection of the bearer. Her preparations were accordingly made, her own and her husband's baggage safely packed and conveyed to the steamer, and the lady departed with the supposed friend of her husband. This is the last known of the lady, the baggage, or the bearer of the letter.

A day or two since the husband returned and hastened to embrace his wife at the boarding house where he had left her. No open arms were there to receive him, no glance of affection, no gentle caress, no baggage. He of course was told of the circumstances connected with the lady's departure. He had written no letter, he had commissioned no friend, and his distress may be conceived by those who know the joys of domestic life, and those endearing ties which bind together man and wife.

Summary of the Year.—Poor Robin, for 1747, says pleasantly enough, "Now comes December, a year which, January, for New Year's gifts, February for panaches, and valentines, March for looks for the Weichmen; April for fools; May for the milk-maids and their garlands; June for green peas, mackerel beans and bacon, and what not, this is a plentiful time; July for hay in the country; and August for corn; September for oysters; October for brewing good beer; and November for drinking it. After all these are past, some for working, but all for eating and drinking; after all comes December, with the barns full of corn, the larders full of beef and pork, the barrels full of beer, the oven full of Christmas pies, the pocket stored with money, the masters and mistresses full of charity, and the young men and maids full of play."

ALPHABETS.—The English alphabet contains twenty-four letters, to which if we add J and U consonants, there will be twenty-six; the French contains twenty-three; the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, twenty-two each; the Arabic twenty-eight; the Persian thirty-one; the Turkish thirty-three; the Georgian thirty-six; the Coptic thirty-two; the Muscovite forty-three; the Greek twenty-four; the Latin twenty-two; the Slavonic twenty-seven; the Dutch twenty-six; the Spanish and Tartarian each two hundred and two; the Indians of Bengal twenty-one; the Burmese nineteen; the Chinese properly speaking no alphabet; except we call their whole language by that name; their letters are words, or rather hieroglyphics, amounting to eighty thousand.

His Royal Highness led her up stairs to their Majesties' apartments, where, presenting her to the King, her Highness fell on her knee to kiss his hand, but was gently taken up and saluted by him. Her Highness was then presented to the Queen in like manner, and afterwards to the Duke and Princesses, who congratulated her on her arrival. Her Highness dined with the Prince of Wales and the Princesses. At eight the procession began to proceed to the chapel, and the joining of hands was proclaimed to the people by firing of guns. Her Highness was in her hair, wearing a crown with one bar as Princess of Wales, set all over with diamonds; her robe likewise, as Princess of Wales, being of crimson velvet turned back with several rows of ermine, and having her train supported by Lady Caroline Lennox, Lady Caroline Fitzroy, Lady Caroline Cavendish, and Lady Sophia Fennell, all of whom were in virgin habits of silver, like the Princess and adorned with diamonds, not less in value than from 20 to £30,000 each. Her Highness was led by the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Hervey, Vice Chamberlain, and attended by the Countess of Effingham, and other ladies of her household. The marriage service was read by the Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel, and after the same was over, a fine anthem was performed by a great number of voices and instruments. When the procession returned, His Royal Highness and his bride, and coming into the drawing-room, their Royal Highnesses knelt down and received their Majesties' blessing. At half past ten their Majesties sat down to supper in ambuig, the Prince and Duke being on the King's right hand, and the Princess of Wales and the four Princesses on the Queen's left. Their Majesties retiring to the apartments of the Prince of Wales, the bride was conducted to her bedchamber, and the bridegroom to his dressing-room, where the Duke undressed him, and his Majesty did his Royal Highness the honor to put on his shirt. The bride was undressed by the Princesses, and being in bed in a rich undress, his Majesty came into the room, and the Prince following soon after in a night-gown of silver stuff and a cap of the finest lace, afterwards the Quality were admitted to see the bride and bridegroom sitting up in bed, surrounded by all the Royal family. His Majesty was dressed in a gold brocade turned up with silk, embroidered with large flowers in silver and colors, as was the waistcoat; the buttons and stars were diamonds. Her Majesty was in a plain yellow silk robe, faced with pearl diamonds, and other jewels of immense value. The Dukes of Grafton, Newcastle, St. Albans, the Earl of Albemarle, Col. Pelham, and many other noblemen, were in gold brocades of from £300 to £500 a suit. The Duke of Marlborough was in a white velvet and gold brocade. It was observed that most of the rich clothes were the manufacture of England, and in honor of our own artists, the few that were French did not come up to these in richness, goodness or fancy, as was seen by the clothes worn by the Royal family, which were all of British manufacture.

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FLORIDA.

On Tuesday, says the St. Augustine Herald of the 6th inst. we learn that 4 men were fired upon and wounded by Indians, near Palatka; 3 of the men were found in the woods—the fourth is missing.

From the St. Augustine News Feb. 7

The blood-hounds lately received from Cuba, have been subjected to many experiments, the results of which have been very satisfactory. They follow a trail 24 hours old with rapidity and accuracy. Some of them are to be employed by the troops now scouring the country between the mouths of the Wacassassa, and Shawnee rivers, Micanopy, &c.

ON BOARD STEAMBOAT FLORIDA. St. John's River, February 7, 1840.

Another Indian Murder in East Florida.—As a military train consisting of 12 wagons, when returning from station No. 12 to Garey's Ferry, on the 5th inst. and when within 3 miles of the 7 mile house and 10 from the station at Garey's ferry, one of the principal stations in Florida, they were attacked by a party of Indians that lay in ambush in the grass near the road and fired on, killing one of the drivers and 6 mules.

As soon as they commenced firing they set up their yelling as usual, and frightened the mules so that they became unmanageable and the teams scattered in all directions; generally, however, running but a short time before hitting the wagons against trees.

The drivers extricated themselves from their teams as well as they could, and made the best of their way to the 7 mile house, and the wagon master proceeded to Garey's Ferry, coming up 5 miles from the place of attack with Maj. Bennett, who with his escort of 10 or 12 mounted men, turned immediately back and reached the place within an hour after the attack was made, but the Indians had plundered the wagons of all articles of value to them and made their escape.

Col. Twigg on hearing the intelligence ordered Lieut. Darling with a detachment of Dragoons, who proceeded to the place of attack, but night coming on they returned to their quarters, to spend the night, and take a new start the next day, but with what success was not known on Friday.

Tallahassee Feb. 7.—More Indian depredations have been committed on the Apalachicola. On Saturday last, a wagon, loaded with provisions for one of the posts, was attacked, near Carnochan's plantation, by a party of twenty or thirty Indians. The guard, consisting of three men, attempted a defence, but were driven off, and one of their number wounded. The wagon was captured and burnt.—Capt. Bullock, with his company of dragoons, is in pursuit of the savages. A few days previous, a party of Indians, supposed to be the same, that attacked the wagon, were fallen upon by our troops and so closely pursued as to abandon their packs and plunder.

On Tuesday evening a party of ten or fifteen Indians attacked the dwelling of Mr. Harlan, on the Apalachicola, six miles above Iola. Mr. Harlan and two children were killed.—The Indians after the attack crossed to the east of the river.

On the same night, a party of six Indians and three negroes attacked the family at Rowlett's Mills, about 25 miles above Apalachicola. A negro girl was badly wounded, and a daughter of Mr. Rowlett's carried off by the Indians. The Franklin Guards of Apalachicola, went up on the Roanoke on Wednesday morning and are in pursuit of the savages.

Sudden and Extraordinary Case of Death.—In a letter from one whose statements a perfect reliance may be placed, the following account has been transmitted to the publishers of the Philadelphia Ledger:—

A Mr. Black residing in Ontario Co. N. Y. had been observed for some time, to live on terms of disagreement with his wife, giving his neighbors some reasons to suspect that he had fixed his affections on another woman, viz: a widow, who dwelt in the same village. Some time in last autumn, Mrs. Black died, Mr. B. often visited the widow both before and after the death of his wife; and recently he became an inmate of the widow's dwelling, in the character, as we suppose, of a boarder.—He had remarked to some of his friends, two or three months ago, that if the woman refused to wed him, he would drop dead at her feet. This prophetic assertion was literally fulfilled. On Sunday evening, last, about 9 o'clock, he made proposals in due form, when he was rejected, and immediately fell dead. By direction of the coroner, the body was opened by a physician, and the sudden decease of Mr. Black was found to have been caused by the rupture of a large blood vessel near the heart. Powerful emotion may account for this singular event.

Gen. Anthony Wayne, in his letter to the Secretary of War, giving an official account of his sanguinary Indian Battle in 1792, said:—"My faithful and gallant Lieutenant HARRISON rendered me the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery, exciting the troops to victory."

Such were Gen. Harrison's services to his country 48 years ago and in every emergency of that country since, he has ever been found where his services were needed. A grateful people are now about to reward him for his past good deeds.

The End of A Drunkard.—A miserable being named Joseph Miller, died on Wednesday night in the City Prison in New York, from literal starvation! He was brought into the prison some days previous in a dead drunk condition, and notwithstanding the physician used the most humane and praiseworthy exertions to restore him, he only partially succeeded just before his death. It was found on the Coroner's inquest, that Miller had not tasted food for more than a fortnight, all the money he had received for performing odd jobs and errands having been immediately expended for rum. In this way he had entirely destroyed the coats of his stomach, and when food was given him it would not remain on the stomach. The poor fellow therefore died from starvation, and the Coroner's jury decided that intemperance, exposure and inability to take food was the cause of his death.

"Where Doctors Disagree," &c.—The Albany Argus sneers at Gen. Harrison for his poverty and calls him a "beggar." The N. H. Patriot goes on the other tack and denounces him as an "aristocrat" living in one of the "grandest houses in Cincinnati." It would be well to have a Convention of the locos, and decide whether the "Hero of Tippecanoe," shall be denounced for his "wealth" or his "poverty." Just agree among yourselves on this point, most veracious loco loco gentlemen.

Northampton Courier.

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, 1840.

For President of the United States,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

of Ohio.

For Vice President of the United States,

JOHN TYLER,

of Virginia.

HARRISON MEETING.

The meeting called by the Whig committee was satisfactory to the friends of the cause. The travelling was exceedingly bad—so bad that it required some degree of patriotism to induce freemen, in these days, venture forth from their comfortable fire-sides. We were gratified at the full attendance and the patriotic spirit manifested by the whole assembly. It appeared to be felt by all that crisis in our condition, as a free people, arrived which demanded vigorous and united effort on the part of every lover of his country to defeat the evil designs of men in power.

It was felt that the constitution had been violated, deliberately violated, and the laws of the nation trampled under foot by the present administration and its supple tools. We saw the spirit prevalent on the occasion a determination manifested to resist, even to extremity, the encroachments of the executive branch of the government, upon the constitution. We felt our hopes revived at the right spirit exhibited in relation to the high handed outrages committed upon the constitution in the rejection of the representatives of New Jersey from their seats in Congress—an outrage which we trust will be visited upon this administration, their ejection from the place of power at the voice of an indignant people. The sentiments advanced in relation to the resolutions upon which they were spoken, were highly interesting. And we shall not discredit the other gentlemen when we say we were most highly gratified at the patriotism and love of country which were exhibited in the remarks of Mr. Erastus Higley together with the strong apprehension which he so eloquently expressed and evidently felt at the result of the abuse of the present administration. The whole audience listened with intense interest while he was speaking, with the exception of a spontaneous burst of applause at his eloquent description of the tools which the executive is endeavoring to weave around the liberties of the nation. To those who "got up" the flag, emblematical of the day and the meeting, much credit is due. Below, are the proceedings of the Convention.

RUTLAND COUNTY WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whigs of Rutland Co. met in Convention in the Town House in Castleton on Saturday the 23d inst. (in number about five hundred) which, considering the state of the roads, rendered almost impassable by the rains, was unparalleled in Rutland County.

The convention was called to order by Orin Clark, Esq. of Middletown, one of the county committee, when the Hon. Moses Strong of Rutland was called to the chair and Martin D. Strong of Pawlett was appointed secretary.

On motion of Mr. Clark, a committee of five was appointed to nominate the officers of the convention, consisting of the following persons:

HON. ZIMRI HOWE,  
ORSON CLARK, Esq.,  
BARNABAS ELLIS, Esq.,  
F. W. HOPKINS,  
JOEL BEAMAN, Esq.

The committee, after retiring, reported to the following officers, which report was accepted and the officers severally appointed.

Hon. MOSES STRONG, of Rutland, Vice Presidents.

Hon. ERASTUS HIGLEY, of Castleton, G. T. HODGES, Esq. of Rutland.

Doct. A. G. DANA, of Pittsford.

FRANCIS SLASON, Esq. of Rutland.

WM. L. FARNUM, Esq. of Poutney.

JOHN MEACHAM, Esq. of Castleton.

Secretaries.

Almon Warner, of Castleton.

Martin D. Strong, of Pawlett.

F. W. Hopkins, of Rutland.

The President, upon taking the chair, addressed the meeting, taking a general view of the acts of the administration and of the present condition and wants of the country.

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